

expected to follow out the idealism of the President in foreign policies. He is probably more interested in people than property, although no one has a keener respect for the laws governing both than Bainbridge Colby. He has been a near-member of the Cabinet for some time. He was urged for Attorney General when Mr. McTeague was elevated to the Supreme Bench and was considered for a Cabinet post after the 1918 campaign was over.

Mr. Colby will find little difficulty in following out the Wilson policies in international affairs. He is wedded to no particular theories of international law or international relationship beyond the broad principles enunciated by the President himself.

COLBY NOT EMBARRASSED BY THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

It is, for instance, unlikely that Mr. Colby would be embarrassed in handling the Russian question. Mr. Lansing, his predecessor, was an inveterate foe of the Russian Soviets, something that could not always have been pleasing to President Wilson, who has throughout the last year experienced some qualms of regret that the Allies didn't enter into some kind of intercourse with the de facto authorities in Russia and get things started as the Supreme Council now seems likely to do.

Mr. Colby could enter upon the subject of relations with Russia not a bit handicapped by the statements issued from time to time when Mr. Lansing was in office, to the effect that the United States would never deal with the Bolsheviks. This isn't saying Mr. Colby would favor any such course either for his own views are not known, as yet, but it is simply a recognition of the fact that the new Secretary of State is a man of broad sympathies—broad enough to forget the past in Russia and hopefully make a fresh start. That is the type of man he is—very much on the Wilson order, an international liberal.

As for domestic politics, the appointment of Mr. Colby cannot diminish the vast number of Democrats of Irish descent who have been to some extent alienated by the League of Nations controversy. It cannot depress the Progressives in either party who remember Mr. Colby's eloquent pronouncement of progressive doctrine.

It will be interpreted, of course, as a sign of renewed interest by Mr. Wilson in a third term. But primarily the appointment is due to reciprocal admiration and a feeling that the mind of Bainbridge Colby will go along with that of President Wilson on the single or double tracks of international progress, as the case may be, and as circumstances may require this Presidential year in a topsyturvy world.

COLBY A LEADER OF BULL MOOSE IN ROOSEVELT YEAR

Toured Country on Colonel's Special Train—Served in State Assembly.

Bainbridge Colby's appointment was received with much surprise by the New York politicians. Mr. Colby's political status has been the subject of much discussion for four years. It was recalled that in the campaign of 1916 there was a Progressive Auxiliary to the Democratic National Committee, that Bainbridge Colby was a member of the Progressive Auxiliary and that the Bull Moose (referred to as Charles E. Hughes in the campaign) was elected President. Mr. Colby's appointment in the summer of 1917 was held up in the Senate for some weeks by the Republican Senators from New York. Wadsworth and Calkins questioned his political status.

Mr. Colby was one of five members of the Progressive National Committee who called at the White House on Aug. 17, 1916, for a conference with the President, which lasted three hours. The Progressives assured the President of their support. Two days later Mr. Colby was in charge of affairs in New York headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in 4th Street. Tammany men thought the President was making too much fuss over the Progressive vote and would not get it.

In the December following President and Mrs. Wilson—this was after the election—gave a dinner at the White House in honor of Chairman Vanoe McCord of the Democratic National Committee. Bainbridge Colby of the Progressive Auxiliary was among the guests, and the President proposed a toast in his honor.

Mr. Colby was born in St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1850, and, therefore, is in his fifty-first year. He attended Williams College and the Columbia Law School, and since 1892 has practised his profession in this city. He first began to be talked about professionally at the time of the life insurance scandals, when he was one of the counsel of interests which brought about many reforms. In 1901-1902 he was a member of the Assembly.

Eight years ago Mr. Colby was very much a Bull Moose. He was in charge of the Roosevelt contests before the National Committee to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In the Republican Club of this city a little later he vigorously opposed an endorsement of the nomination of Taft and Sherman. Then he joined Roosevelt on his special train and toured the country, making Bull Moose speeches.

THOMPSON'S SLAP AT DOUGHBAG HUNT STIRS UP SENATE

Walker Resents Reference to "Protecting High Class Revolutionists."

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Senator George F. Thompson, Republican, of Niagara, replying in the Senate to-day to published comment by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet on the Senator's statement regarding the trial of the Socialist Assemblymen, drew forth severe criticism from majority leader Walters and minority leader Walker, resulting in Senator Thompson amending part of his statement.

Senator Thompson, belittling the suspension of the Socialists, declared: "I must confess that I never did see the element of great statesmanship, nor the courage or a real conviction behind the actions of the speaker which brought a these proceedings, but I did believe that his action was taken advisedly and for partisan motives."

"I did not think that he or anybody else feared the five Socialists in the Assembly, because I did give him credit for courage enough to proceed in the face of any real danger, or against a body of any strength which really intended to use force."

"I think it was very small for a man in possession of the great power of the speaker, while implying the assistance of his party to protect him and save him from discredit, to attempt to give a sinister twist to another investigation set in motion by a member of the Democratic party for the purpose of protecting some high class revolutionists who wanted to violate the Constitution and repudiate their contracts."

Senator Walker insisted that Senator Thompson explain himself regarding the "member of the Democratic Party who sought to protect high class revolutionists," the minority recalling that it was he who introduced the resolution calling for the investigation of the alleged \$500,000 traction fund last year.

"If I stand here charged with an ulterior motive," declared Senator Walker, "I will insist upon a bill of particulars, and this Senate will not adjourn to-day until the matter has been fully discussed."

Senator Thompson admitted the language was "unfortunate" and agreed to have it stricken from the record.

ALLIES ABANDON DEMAND ON DUTCH TO GIVE UP KAISER

Will Not Even Try to Force Banishment From Europe, Is Report.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Council of Premiers is inclined to drop all charges against the former Kaiser, even if Holland persists in her refusal to heed the Allied suggestion that she banish William from Europe.

The Council yesterday discussed the former Emperor and considered the attitude of the Dutch Government. A change in the Allied attitude was apparent.

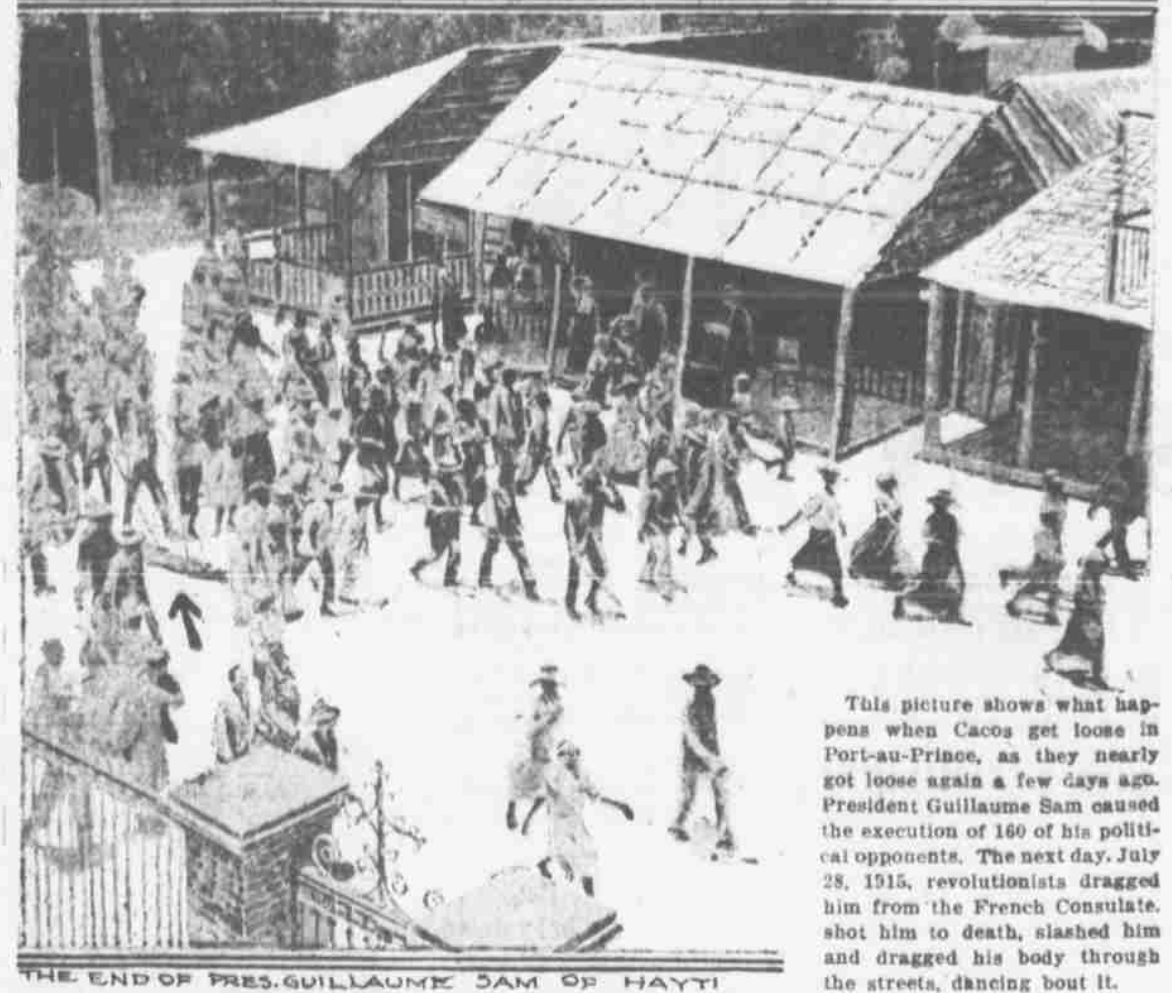
At to-day's session the Council parceled out the spheres of influence for the various Allied Powers in Turkey. The Council, it was said, virtually has decided that no Turkish territory will be annexed by any of the Powers, but that each shall be allotted its "sphere of economic domination."

The Council also has decided, it was understood, that France's sphere shall be Galicia and Greece's, Smyrna, while all the Allies shall have equal opportunity for economic exploitation of Constantinople.

BELMONT'S HORSE SOLD FOR \$179,670

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Tracery, the thoroughbred stallion, owned by August Belmont of New York set a new high mark in prices for race horses to-day when he was sold for \$179,670. Senor S. J. Unzué of Buenos Aires bought the horse through a broker. The purchaser is an Argentine cattle dealer. Tracery will be shipped to South America at the end of his present stud season in England.

Haytian Revolutionists Dragging Body of President Sam Through Streets



NIGHT UPRISING IN HAYTI BALKED BY SLEEPLESS MAN AND U. S. MARINES

(Continued From First Page.)

follow the horrid rites of Voodoo devil worship.

For some weeks before Jan. 16 there had been rumors of Caco uneasiness. In spite of the killing last October of Charlemagne Messana Peralté, for several years their military and political leader, by two of Col. Russell's Marine "crazy boys," who sought to capture him alive in one of his mountain fortresses.

BEHOT TRIED TO EMULATE TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE

One Benoit, a highly educated negro, who had taken to the bush, was known to have succeeded Charlemagne; he had the active support of Charlemagne's sub-chiefs, notably Papa Is Nohr (the Black Pope) and Chou-Chou. Charlemagne, threatening to "drive the Americans into the sea" as Toussaint L'Ouvreure and Dessalines drove the disease-racked troops of Napoleon, had never gone further than to fire a few shots into the capital. It was hardly expected that Benoit would attempt more for the present.

Kimer Knutson of Minnesota, brother of Congressman Harold Knutson, has been in the West Indies making industrial investigations. He visited a village about forty miles north of this city Jan. 15. Several friends were with him. All were armed; no white man goes far outside the limits of any Haytian town or city unarmed. He was chatting with the French padre of the village.

"Of course," he said to the priest, "there is no Caco activity about here."

"But, yes," said the padre. "For the last day there has been much. There are many Cacos about. I am glad you and your friends are armed. They are strangers. I think they have come from many miles to the north. Ah, there are some now."

The padre pointed out a group of very ordinary looking ragamuffins crossing the village clearing, who regarded the visitors curiously. Mr. Knutson and his friends returned to the city without unnecessary delay. Their information regarding the Cacos, however, was of great value. They were a disposition of the marine and gendarmes' outposts to cut off from the hills the band of Cacos believed to be an independent raiding party of a type which has practically disappeared since the American occupation. The movement was one to cover two or three days.

GETTING READY FOR ARSON, PILLAGE AND RAPINE

Wherever white men came in touch with citizens that night, they noticed the "creoles," as the Haytians call themselves, were uneasy and nervous. It was no in the ordinarily placid Cafe Bordeaux, at the Hotel Bellevue, the American Hotel and the Sea Side Inn. The natives strode up and down the corridors and galleries; they went down the whitened, clammy, bordered walks to whisper together; there was "something queer" about the way they looked at white men.

Word of the Caco unrest even reached the beautiful Hotel Montagne, on the hill overlooking the town, where there were no Caco guests; inquiries were made as to the Cacos from the white women who were in the hotel. And still no one anticipated a Caco raid; some sort of a political demonstration against President Lorgnac and the Americans was the worst looked for.

(It should be remembered that there are many highly educated, substantial citizens of Port-au-Prince who are no more Cacos than Henry Cabot Lodge is a Hudson Duster, who none the less desire a change of administration and an ending of "the Occupation.")

After 3 o'clock at night the streets of Port au Prince are ordinarily as quiet as those downtown in New York at the same hour. What had been going on was that Benoit, gathering up a force at his stronghold in the middle north, had moved them in scattered detachments, off the beaten trails, down to the outskirts of the city, where they mobilized. Collect-

This picture shows what happens when Cacos get loose in Port-au-Prince, as they nearly got loose again a few days ago. President Guillaume Sam caused the execution of 160 of his political opponents. The next day, July 28, 1915, revolutionists dragged him from the French Consulate, shot him to death, slashed him and dragged his body through the streets, dancing bout it.

ing recruits as he came along, he had over 1,800 men with him. Many of them had modern rifles; they were but scantily supplied with ammunition. All had machetes.

His plan was to take the city at daybreak. To this end, early in the night, he started about 300 men into town from three directions. One of the three columns came by water, just out of sight and hearing of the guards on the main pier of the port. They wandered in by twos and threes, concealing their arms; they met at the roof of the market, breaking in and going to sleep on the floor to wait the signal for the attack. They had been told that at daybreak, when the stores opened, they were to rush through the business district, helping themselves, setting fire everywhere and killing white men and gendarmes. In the midst of this turmoil the main column of 1,500 outside the city was to attack the barracks, the custom house, the Bank of Hayti and the President's palace. Benoit told his people that hopeless as a pitched battle in the open with the marines and gendarmes might be, it would be easy to wipe them out after they had been hoisted by their own hands in street fighting and putting out fires. Outside of strictly military circles, it is acknowledged he was pretty nearly right.

AMERICAN'S INSOMNIA SAVES PORT AU PRINCE

General Manager Elliott of the Haytian American Sugar Refinery at Jacmelville, a suburb about two miles out on the northern water front, had insomnia. He went to his window at 2 o'clock in the morning. Of the myriad hissing, rustling, squeaking noises of the tropic night he heard the unmistakable "chuff-chuff-chuff" of a marching column of barefooted negroes. He made out a single file of men moving rapidly across the field, off the road. He made out the silhouettes of shouldered rifles. Far off, under a yellow street lamp, he glimpsed a flash of a red shirt. It was enough. He telephoned to the Marine Barracks that the Cacos were raiding Port au Prince.

Benoit's bubble burst right there. Only about 150 of his 300 "thick troops" had reached the meeting place. No fires had been set. The population was in bed and asleep. There were no materials for a panic. The marines, in patrols and in larger formations, spread out through the streets swiftly to the post arranged for the emergency. Marine Louis Combs saw several men enter the market, where they had no right to be; he ran to the door and was set upon by machete men who slashed him horribly and cut him down, but not until he had emptied his automatic. The Cacos inside the building poured out the doors and windows. The shooting and the hand to hand fighting spread in a flash all through the business part of the city. The marching detachment made a rush for the center of the city to carry out their orders. One block was set on fire and burned.

CLEANED UP THE CITY STREETS WITH MACHINE GUNS

The marines deployed steadily and quietly. They put snuffing machines on the corners and "cleansed" the principal streets. There was firing on every street and alley of a district more than a mile square. From the Hotel Montagne, as if a gigantic string of Chinese firecrackers had been curled around and through the business district and set off in a dozen places.

As the Cacos stood their ground bravely for a little while, but their cause was hopeless. The American fire withered them. First those on the men of the city and then those inside turned their faces to the hills. Benoit's men of the main body, realizing that the plan of attack was ruined, started a pell-mell retreat.

The marines moved out from the center of the city, killing every colored man not in the olive drab uniform of the gendarmes.

As the city turned pink and then flashed into blazing daylight, the fight became a hunt. On every road and trail radiating from the city marines hunted Cacos. Col. Russell by telephone moved his distant outposts to cut off the retreat to the northern mountains.

Of the details of that hunt, much might be written. Here is one item, city, where they mobilized. Collect-

ed a Rogue's Gallery picture of Arnstein.

Last Friday, according to District Attorney Swann, Miss Brice presented a check on the Pacific Bank for \$12,000, signed J. W. Arnold and dated Feb. 18, at the Colonial Bank. She was refused payment after the Pacific Bank had been communicated with, and hurried to the Pacific, where she was told the \$12,000 her husband had there, under the name of J. W. Arnold, had been tied up by the Federal Court on motion of the National Surety Company, which claims Arnstein received more than \$1,000,000 of stolen securities.

It is understood detectives have found another safe deposit box that may contain Arnstein securities, making five in all. It was also said to-day that the "criminal associates" of Arnstein not only are known, but are constantly watched, and several of them may be taken into custody to-day. They have been allowed their liberty in hope they might lead the detectives to "Nicky's" hiding place. Nothing has been learned to dispel the belief the fugitive is hiding in or near New York. However, the country-wide search for him continues.

man another salary to advise himself, the war had nothing to do with that. The day of that is past. No man can get away with that any more."

Mr. Gaynor previously testified that E. P. Bryan as Vice President of the Interborough drew a salary from May 1, 1909, to March 1, 1913, of \$20,000 a year. From May 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1914, two-thirds of his salary at \$20,000 per annum; Jan. 1, 1915, to April 30, 1916, one-third of his salary at the rate of \$20,000 a year.

GIVES REASON FOR THE DIVISION OF SALARY

Asked by Corporation Counsel Burr what was the reason for the division of his salary into thirds at that time, he said the first change was consequent upon the taking over of the Manhattan Railway lines for operation by the Interborough. He was the vice president of the Interborough operating the Manhattan lines, the witness said, and one-third of his salary was charged against the elevated and two-thirds to subway equipment.

In explanation of an item of \$356,665.53, the auditor said: "We paid Mr. Belmont as President, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1908, at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, or \$150,000."

While August Belmont was President of this company and receiving a salary of \$50,000, said Mr. Burr, "he also appears to have received as financial manager—August Belmont & Co.—\$102,068."

CUT HEDLEY'S PAY, OUST I. R. T. BOARD, SAYS LA GUARDIA

(Continued From First Page.)

Chairman La Guardia asked the witness if he didn't think it would be fair to print in the Subway Sun the fact that the city has invested \$241,000,000. Mr. Burr also asked if he didn't think that alongside of the recent issue of the Subway Sun, where American workmen and women were depicted as possessors of the bonds, that he should also have photographs of Mr. Belmont and his race horses and his comfortable situation in life—the same Mr. Belmont who drew \$50,000 a year while the firm of August Belmont & Co. drew over \$100,000 in a short period.

The witness replied in the negative. Corporation Counsel Burr gave facts and figures to show the city investment in traction is \$241,000,000. Out of this the city has not drawn a cent of financial benefit to date, but on the contrary has been compelled to include in budgets for the last three years vast sums to meet the interest on this investment which has accomplished nothing but 26 per cent. profits for Interborough stockholders.

Arrangements for the conference are in charge of Mrs. Edward V. Colbert, President of the women's organization of this city; Mrs. Martin H. Glynn and Mrs. Frederick Stuart Greene, wife of the State Highway Commissioner.

Opposition to the proposed appointment of Miss Elisabeth Marbury as one of the "Big Four" developed early during the campaign.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25 (United Press).—Miss Marbury's principal opponent is Mrs. Clarice Baright of New York. As an ally she has Miss Margaret Vale, niece of President Wilson and publicity agent of the "Committee of 1,000."

Miss Vale to-day declared her opposition to Miss Marbury, voicing the opinion of women prominent in the old Suffrage Party of the State.

Mentioned with Mrs. Baright as one who would meet the approval of a majority of the women are Harriet May Miller of Syracuse or Mrs. Mary E. Morse of Buffalo, but Miss Mills, however, had refused to permit her name to be used.

Advices received to-day from Syracuse were that Miss Mills had refused to permit her name to be used. Resolutions endorsing President Wilson and condemning the action of the Republican Senate majority on the peace treaty as "outrageous and un-American" were adopted by the Executive Committee of the Women's Committee to-day.

The committee also adopted resolutions upholding the stand of Gov. Whitman and styled the actions of the Republican majorities in the Legislature for refusing to enact the Governor's welfare programme as disgraceful. A third resolution also denounced Senator Wadsworth.

Lowden on Ticket in Michigan. LANSING, Mich., Feb. 25.—Sufficient petitions to assure Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, a place on the Republican ballot in Michigan's Presidential preference primary, April 6, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

In what capacity did August Belmont & Co. act as financial manager for the company while August Belmont was President? was asked.

Asked what particular work the August Belmont & Co. did to entitle the company to earn \$103,068 when August Belmont as President was earning \$50,000 a year as head of the traction company, the witness replied that the concern raised money when it was needed. Pinned to the question as to what specific work Belmont & Co. had performed to earn \$103,068, Mr. Burr said he did not care to answer the question, preferring to have Mr. Belmont do so.

The witness was then asked if an item of \$14,000 was for the rent of Mr. Belmont's financial office. He replied it was largely for the rent of the office then in the Park Row Building.

"But part of that \$14,000 was for the rent of Mr. Belmont's financial office in Nassau Street, was it not?" asked Mr. Burr.

"I think so—a part of it," Mr. Gaynor admitted.

Mr. Burr asked Mr. Gaynor if he was a member of the Interborough's Sunshine Committee. He said he was not. The committee, he said, gave immediate relief to employees and was reimbursed by the company.

As to an item of \$2,219.17 for "other amusement," the auditor explained that this was for baseball land football, and a soccer team among the employees. Added to this was \$9,000 for the subway band. Other items were \$30,000 for recreation rooms, \$33,570 for operating employees' stores and \$60,000 for printing the Interborough Bulletin. The object of the publication, the auditor explained, was to promote a spirit of co-operation among the men.

Referring to an item of \$619.52 for military letters "written by the late T. P. Shonta," Mr. Burr asked if that referred "to the hot shot he directed against the city officials."

It was the cost of sending letters to employees of the company serving in the army, the Auditor said.

The witness said Mr. Shonta sent no money to the soldiers abroad.

The item of \$619.52 was abnormally large, Mr. La Guardia said, because of the mention of postage as one of

HOME RULE BILL IS IN.

Measure Receives Its First Reading Before Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Government's bill for Irish Home Rule was presented in the House of Commons to-day. The measure at once received its first reading.

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